

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD



A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1969

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1969

CONTENTS

	<u>Page Number</u>
Adulteration of Food	42-43
Animal Boarding Establishments	46
Bircholt Road Settlement	6
Births	12
Caravans	6, 29-31
Child Health Clinics	8-9
Children's Department	10
Council Housing	5
Deaths	13-16
Dysentery	17
Environmental Services	5-8
Factories	46
Family Doctor Service	8
Food Hygiene	7-8, 38-39
General Report of the Medical Officer of Health	3-8
Grants	36-37
Home Help Service	9-10
Hospitals	8
Housing	5-6, 33-37
Immunisation	18-20
Immunisation of Travellers	19-20
Infant Deaths	13-14
Infectious and Notifiable Diseases	17-20
Infectious Hepatitis	17
Insect Infestation	31
Inspections and Visits	32
International Certificates of Vaccination	19-20
Jaundice	17
Knacker's Yards	40
Local Government Reform	3
Meals on Wheels	11
Measles	17
Meat Inspection	40-41
Mental Welfare	10
Milk Supply	39
Moveable Dwellings	31
National Health Service	4
Notifications, Infectious Disease	17
Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting	8
Offices and Shops	28-29
Pail Closet Emptying	27
Personal Health Services	8-11
Petersfield Rural District	2
Poultry	42

Private Building	6
Prospect Farm Caravan Site	6
Public Cleansing	27-28
Rainfall	26
Refuse Collection	7
Rivers and Streams	25
Rodent Control	44-45
School Clinics	19
Schools	31
Scrap Metal Dealers	46
Sewage Disposal	7
Slaughterhouses	40
Slaughtermen, Licensing	40
Social Services and the National Health Service	4
South Hampshire Study	5
Staff	5
Tuberculosis	18
Vital Statistics	12-16
Voluntary Service	10-11
Water Supplies	7, 23-24
Welfare Department	10

oo00oo

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD

Chairman of the Council: Mr. H.J.C. Jones, F.I.O.B.

Vice-Chairman of the Council: Major H.L.St.V. Rose

Chairman of the Public Health Committee: The Rev. P.W. Gallup

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL
for the year 1969-1970

Mr. H.C. Ablitt, F.W.C.F.
Group Captain J.C. Barraclough
Mr. C.G. Brook
Mr. J.S.G. Crosland
Mrs. E.M.G. Dibben
Lady Edwards
Mr. I. Fry
The Rev. P.W. Gallup
Mr. A.D. Gill
Miss P.A. Halahan
Commander G. Hare, R.N. (Retd.)
Mr. H. Heath
Mr. D.J. Holliday
Lady Jaffray
Mr. G.G. Jolliffe

Mr. H.J.C. Jones, F.I.O.B.
Mrs. M.A. Keens
Mr. W.G. Lambert
Mr. M.S. Mitchell
Mr. W.P. Ness
Mrs. M.A. Newall-Watson
Mr. L. Parvin
Mr. S.S. Phillips
Miss B. Rook
Major H.L.St.V. Rose
Mr. L.J.E. Sawyer
Mr. S.B. Selmes, A.C.I.I.
Mrs. M.E. Smith
Mr. D.V.N. Toplis
Mr. J.G. Trenchard

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

A.G. Farr, M.B.E., M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.,
D.T.M. & H., D.I.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

A. Swan, A.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

J.L. Cort, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
L.W. Eckersley, D.P.A. (Lond.), M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks

Mrs. S.A. Andrews
Miss P.A. Maitland (left 5.5.69)
Miss J.E. Farmer (left 31.1.70)
Miss A.B. Strachan (from 9.3.70)

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29989103>

Rural District Council of Petersfield.

A. G. Farr, M.B.E.

M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., D.I.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TELEPHONE

PETERSFIELD 2511/2/3.

*Health Department,
The Old College,
Petersfield,
Hants.*

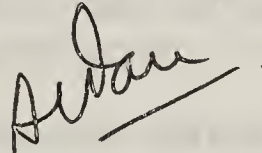
To the Chairman and Members of the
Petersfield Rural District Council:

Sir,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1969. Happily, this does not record any serious outbreak of disease or any other deterioration of the public health. I have commented briefly on some of the many changes in the local government scene which have been the subject of much discussion and which may have a marked influence on the public health in years to come.

I am grateful for the support and help I have received from the staff of the Department, from other colleagues in the service of this Council or other authorities, as well as from local doctors, nurses, teachers and many others. And may I thank you, Sir, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the members of the Council for their support.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant



Medical Officer of Health
Petersfield Rural District Council.

PETERSFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

The district forms part of the eastern boundary of Hampshire, its eastern boundary being Surrey in the north and West Sussex in the south. The South Downs traverse the district from east to west, dividing it into northern and southern halves. There are no large rivers, the extreme north of the district draining into the Wey basin to the Thames, the eastern part via the Rother to the Channel and part of the western area via the Meon to Southampton Water. The main London to Portsmouth road and railway traverse the district from north to south, the Midhurst/Winchester road from east to west. These roads cross at Petersfield, the small country town lying just north of the gap in the downs through which the London/Portsmouth road and railway pass. This town and an adjacent area forms the separate urban district of Petersfield.

Much of the district is noted for its beauty and is scheduled as such. Different forms of agriculture are practised throughout the district but, in general, in the south, the farms are smaller in area and there is more horticulture, on the downland there is more arable and stock farming with dairy farming in the valleys. There is some fruit farming and timber growing.

There are few light and no heavy industries in the district but with the proximity of Portsmouth in the south and London and the "outer London belt" in the north, many residents find their employment outside the district. There is considerable pressure for housing development all through the district, but this is strictly controlled. Main development in the south has been in Horndean and Catherington which are close to the rapidly expanding urban district of Havant and Waterloo and in the north it has been around Liss and Liphook for "commuters" who work in London.

	1968/69	1969/70
Area in acres	54,758	54,758
Estimated population	30,280	30,740
Number of domestic rateable hereditaments	9,136	9,346
Rateable value	£936,348	£970,319
Sum represented by a penny rate	£3,758	£3,859
Uniform general rate	10/2	10/10

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

GENERAL COMMENTS

Local Government Reform

The Royal Commission on Local Government's report was published in June and was then seen to be, in effect, two reports, a member having produced a "memorandum of dissent" that was a complete, alternative report. This unprecedented happening is indicative of a fundamental difference in approach and it is well to consider this at a time when legislation to reform the system of local government is being formed and when there will be a general election before such legislation can become effective.

The majority of the Commission recommended what they termed the "unitary" system, that is, units of sufficient size to be able to undertake all present local government activities efficiently. Mr. Senior could not accept this; for him there is an insuperable difficulty in that social services are best organised in a unit of population of about 200,000, whereas education, police and other services require a much larger population to justify provision of the full range of services and this he provided by combining several "lower tier authorities" into an "upper tier authority" - a universal two tier system. Both agreed the need for "regional" or "provincial" authorities to deal with problems of planning, overspill housing and other matters affecting wide areas.

But the majority report was forced to recognise that in three conurbations a unitary authority would be too large and to recommend a two tier "metropolitan" system as was earlier recommended for London. In the White Paper on Local Government Reform, the government propose to extend this two tier system to South Hampshire and the Isle of Wight and to West Yorkshire. Under these proposals, 58% of the population will have a "unitary" form of local government, 42% a "two tier" system; it is surely remarkable that a system for which so much is claimed is only practicable for just over half the country's population.

In the writer's opinion, a two tier system of local government seems the only way of combining some semblance of local democracy with the need for truly local social services together with the larger units necessary for education and other services. It is the present intention that this is what this part of Hampshire will have but two of the three lower tier authorities proposed will have populations very much larger than 200,000 and will need to sub-divide their areas for the most effective provision of personal social services.

Social Services and the National Health Service

Early in 1970, a Bill was published giving effect to the main proposals made by the Seeborn Committee in their report on the Personal and Allied Social Services. This is being written before a sight of this Bill which, it is understood, follows the pattern imposed on Scotland, establishing a Social Service Department to combine the functions of the existing Welfare, Children's, Educational Welfare, Mental Welfare and Home Help services.

Shortly before this, the second Green Paper on the National Health Service was published. Like its predecessor, it envisages a unified service administered by an Area Health Board, responsible for an area co-terminous with the new local government areas and having one third of its members nominated severally by the local authorities, the medical and allied professions and by the Minister, who also appoints the Chairman. All local authority health services not transferred to the new Social Service Department are taken over by the Area Health Board and the post of Medical Officer of Health will be abolished; in its place there will be the "community physician".

The union of the three separate parts of the National Health Service into one body is long overdue and to be welcomed. Those who have working knowledge of local and central government at this time regret that the majority of doctors refused to accept the local authority as the administering body for the Area Health Service. As a result, it seems inevitable that they will have placed these services in the future even more firmly under the Whitehall yoke. It is to be hoped that it does not take another twenty years before the health service reverts to local authorities - who were already providing the greater part of it before 1948.

Finance does present a problem but unless the government is prepared to give a much greater degree of financial autonomy to the new local authorities than is enjoyed at present, it seems pointless to expect any reformation to lead to an upsurge of interest, energy and enthusiasm in local government.

This is but comment. What is hard fact is that it seems unlikely that Rural Districts have more than a strictly limited future. This is showing itself in a more rapid movement of staff from Rural Districts and a reluctance for staff to apply for appointments with these authorities. If the local government reforms are unduly protracted, it may be extremely difficult to maintain professional and technical services. It is hoped that this problem, already manifest, is appreciated both in Whitehall and by the ratepayers.

STAFF

During the year, Miss Maitland transferred back to the Chief Executive Officer's Department and her place as a clerk was taken by Miss Jane Farmer.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

The South Hampshire Study

A joint planning team set up by Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton is giving detailed attention to the corridor between the Downs and the Solent/Southampton Water from the eastern boundary of the county to Romsey in the west, with the object of providing for an expected increase in population of about 225,000 by 1991. Whilst this district is directly involved only in its southern fringe, there are likely to be many indirect effects of such a substantial increase in population so close at hand.

At this stage, the study group has published a series of reports on various subjects which it has investigated; that on Refuse Disposal was mentioned in the last annual report. The two of immediate consequence to Petersfield Rural District are on Water Supplies and Sewage Disposal. The existing sources of water are considered to be sufficient for the next thirty years though additional storage will be needed and sites for reservoirs have been investigated. Drainage presents a more acute and serious problem in the study area in that the rivers and streams flowing into Southampton Water and the Solent cannot take much more effluent without the risk of serious pollution and the only practical solution would appear to be a trunk sewer system discharging into the Solent. It is not likely that such a system would affect this district.

Housing

Council Housing

							<u>Units</u>
Occupied at 31.12.68	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,202
Completed in 1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	47*
Slum clearance - closed	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Occupied at 31.12.69	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,242

*Froxfield - 9, Liss - 38 (Mill Field Estate - 12 and Flatlets at Rother House - 26)

(Housing - continued)

									<u>Units</u>
<u>Private Building</u>									
Completed in 1968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	
Completed in 1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173 *	

* Bramshott - 9, Buriton - 3, Clanfield - 14, Colemore and Priors Dean - 4, East Meon - 2, Horndean - 91, Liss - 26, Rowlands Castle - 21, Steep - 3.

As will be seen from the tables above, there was an increase in council house building in 1969; the largest single project was the completion of Rother House at Liss, a block of 26 flatlets for the elderly and handicapped with a resident warden. Private building remained at about the same level as the previous year. The remainder of the houses at Budds Orchard were vacated in 1969 and the houses were demolished.

Caravans

Towards the end of the year, it was decided not to proceed with a compulsory purchase of an area for the development of a caravan site in the south of the district but to explore the possibility of developing the Rowlands Castle Sewage Works as a caravan site when it becomes possible for the sewage to be pumped directly into the Havant and Waterloo sewers, which it is thought may be in two or three years.

At Prospect Farm caravan site, the family who had been living with relatives returned to live in conditions of serious overcrowding. The Council had agreed to house them but whilst waiting for a vacancy, they were offered a house by Havant and Waterloo U.D.C. and moved at the end of the year, leaving one family remaining on the site.

The "sorting out" at Bircholt Road continued throughout 1969 and some progress was made. The winter quarters for the showmen at Catherington were improved during the year. Unhappily, there has been a split in the family and only part are living on this approved site. Others settled on land nearby but were refused planning approval and others have been seeking sites without success.

The planning "freeze" in Horndean and Clanfield, imposed in 1968 because of inadequate sewer capacity in Waterlooville, continued all the year. Work on enlarging the sewer proceeded and it is expected that the standstill will be withdrawn in 1970. The Council in particular has a substantial housing programme in Horndean which has been delayed by this lack of drainage.

Sewage Disposal

The new sludge drying beds at the Liss Works were constructed and came into use during the year. A considerable extension of the sewers in Bramshott was planned and the enlargement of the purification works at Passfield necessary for the increased volume of sewage resulting was begun in August. Two small sewerage schemes in Greatham parish to alleviate nuisance were planned and the survey for drainage at Hawkley was started. A small system for Steep Marsh was held up by negotiations for the purchase of a suitable site for the purification works.

Refuse Collection

It was agreed to provide a weekly kerbside collection throughout the district as early as practicable in the year 1970/71. Disposal of refuse from both rural and urban districts at the Buriton Tip continued satisfactorily.

Water Supplies

Public supplies are provided in the south by Portsmouth Water Company, in the north by the Wey Valley Water Company. This was taken over at the end of the year and is now the Mid-Southern Water Company. Both provided an adequate supply of good quality. Tests are undertaken regularly and we see reports of these.

Food Hygiene

There is one small private abattoir in the district; for several years a weekly bacteriological examination has been made from these premises, always with negative results. Doctor Payne, Director of the Portsmouth Public Health Laboratory, visited these premises, as well as other food producers, during the year and in the case of the abattoir it was decided that routine testing served no useful purpose and it was discontinued.

Inspection of food premises was carried out; the details will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. In this work, which is for the benefit of the consumer, there is liaison with the County Council Weights and Measures Department and we are grateful for their co-operation. Help and advice is often obtained from the Portsmouth Public Health Laboratory and we are grateful to Doctor Payne and his staff for their assistance. Owing to a clash of appointments, it was not possible

Food Hygiene - (continued)

for this district to be represented at the annual meeting of District Medical Officers of Health, which he convenes, and where mutual problems are discussed.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Hospitals

Within the district lie King George's Hospital, Liphook (Geriatric), The Grange Maternity Home, Liss and Wenham Holt Convalescent Home. In Petersfield town are the small General Hospital, under the supervision of local doctors, where consultant out-patients are held and "Heathside", a small geriatric hospital. Most of the district looks to Portsmouth for its main hospital services, though in the northern parishes, Winchester, Alton, Haslemere and Guildford are used. The King Edward VII Hospital at Midhurst is also used for chest complaints.

The original "Cheshire Home" at Le Court continues to operate and there is a small private nursing home at Hill Brow. This was closed at the end of the year owing to the illness of one of the proprietors.

Family Doctor Service

No change occurred in 1969.

Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting

Miss R.E.P. Owen was appointed Deputy Area Nursing Officer during 1969. Miss Gawthorp, Health Visitor, retired in the autumn. For a number of years, she had worked in the south of Alton and the north of Petersfield Rural Districts and is well-known and liked. For the past four years, she was attached to the practice of Doctors Pope, Roderick and Mark. Her place was taken by Miss Kenny.

Child Health Clinics

The following table shows attendances at County Council clinics in 1969:-

Child Health Clinics - (continued)

Clinic	Number attending born in			Total children	Total attendances
	1969	1968	1964-67		
Clanfield	26	44	52	122	775
East Meon	26	13	29	68	505
Horndean	99	77	104	280	1723
Liphook	49	35	45	129	1206
Liss	74	62	78	214	1432
Petersfield	132	147	122	401	2666
Rowlands Castle	28	27	21	76	1372

The table indicates that considerable use is made of these clinics. Horndean in particular is growing and is really too busy for the single weekly session of two hours. Much assistance is given at all these clinics by voluntary helpers, both in organising the sale of welfare foods (a convenience for some mothers) and in assisting the nursing staff who are thus able to give more time to individual problems. We are grateful for their help.

Home Help Service (Petersfield Rural and Urban Districts)

Applications received and investigated	..	..	..	173
Assisted	..	..	..	59
Advance bookings	..	..	..	15
Weekly case load	..	..	..	91

On Register - 31.12.69 .. 24 Home Helps
5 Good Neighbours

Type of case assisted

Aged	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
Chronic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Maternity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Post Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

TOTAL: 174

Home Help Service - (continued)

1969 saw an increase in the applications for help and in the number actually assisted. As in previous years, by far the greater part of the service is given to the elderly. Of late, there has been a growing demand that people cared for in institutions should be "returned to the community" and certainly this has both humanitarian as well as economic advantages. But where people who need support are returned to the community, the Home Help is the service that is called in, and a fine job they do, often far beyond what is expected of them. But it is becoming more difficult to find women prepared to do this work and unless this trend can be reversed, the point is not far away when people successfully living in their homes will no longer be able to continue to do so for lack of home help.

Mental Welfare

This service, provided through the County Health Department, is concerned with the care of the mentally ill and handicapped in their homes. The greater part of Petersfield comes under the Fareham Office but Bramshott parish is dealt with by the Aldershot Office.

Welfare Department

The district comes under the County's Area Welfare Office at Emsworth which also deals with Havant and Waterlooville. The Petersfield Branch Office was manned each weekday from 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.

Meetings of social workers in various fields continued to be held at two monthly intervals at the Town Hall, Petersfield, in order to co-ordinate action in cases where more than one worker is concerned.

Children's Department

The Havant Office of the Children's Department deals with Petersfield Rural District. Officers of the various Departments usually attend the two monthly co-ordinating meetings in Petersfield.

Voluntary Services

Most people who find themselves in difficulty are helped by relatives, neighbours or other friends. Many are helped by voluntary

Voluntary Services - (continued)

organisations, such as church workers, clubs for the elderly and many other groups and it is really only a minority who are dealt with by the various local and central government statutory agencies. Hampshire County Council uses some of the "voluntary" organisations as agents to carry out certain of its welfare responsibilities. The W.R.V.S. is particularly concerned with the "Meals on Wheels" service, details of which are given below:-

Number of meals served in each parish - 1969/70

Parish	Estimated Population	Number of Meals Served 1969/70
Bramshott	7,526	1,569
Greatham	575	502
Horndean/Clanfield	10,217	1,718
Liss	4,875	1,305
Rowlands Castle	2,092	223
Steep/Froxfield	1,839	1,208

The delivery of this number of meals in a rural area where population is sparse in places represents a considerable effort, both in planning and execution and we are grateful to all those helpers who make this possible. It is not inappropriate in this report to make personal mention of Mrs. Hugo, who announced her retirement in 1970. She has been W.R.V.S. Organiser, concerned particularly with Meals on Wheels in this district since the service was started. We are fortunate in having meals supplied for this service from E.S.D. at Liphook, Bedales School and a volunteer group at the Horndean Community Centre. Rowlands Castle is supplied through Havant W.R.V.S. and they continue to do this although the demand on their organisation has become very great.

The British Red Cross Society is active in several fields; they act as the County Council's agents for the storage and distribution of home nursing equipment and they also run chiropody clinics and clubs for the elderly and for the disabled.

The Hampshire Council for Social Service is also interested in welfare for the elderly and in other fields of social work.

VITAL STATISTICS

To be valid, statistics must be derived from a sufficient number of observations. Some of the statistics and the rates derived from them which follow are not significant for this reason:

YEAR		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total estimated population		27470	28700	29710	30280	30740
LIVE BIRTHS (Legitimate)	Male	227	242	253	233	248
	Female	229	220	227	195	212
	TOTAL	456	462	480	428	460
LIVE BIRTHS (Illegitimate)	Male	13	9	17	19	16
	Female	11	22	13	25	16
	TOTAL	24	31	30	44	32
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		480	493	510	472	492
BIRTH RATES Live Births/1000 population	CRUDE RATE	17.4	17.2	17.2	15.6	16.0
	CORRECTED RATE	17.4	17.2	17.0	15.4	15.8
	ENGLAND & WALES	18.1	17.7	17.2	16.9	16.3
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	PETERSFIELD R.D.	5%	6.3%	5.9%	9.3%	7%
	ENGLAND & WALES	-	-	-	-	8%
STILL BIRTHS	Legitimate	3	10	2	5	-
	Illegitimate	1	1	-	1	-
	TOTAL	4	11	2	6	-
STILL BIRTH RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS (live and still)		8.2	21.8	3.9	12.5	-
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS		484	504	512	478	492

Infant Deaths

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under one year of age

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Legitimate	7	6	4	6	4
Illegitimate	1	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	8	8	4	6	4

<u>Infant Mortality Rates</u>	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Infant mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births)	16.6	16.2	7.8	13.0	8.0
England and Wales	19.0	19.0	18.3	18.0	18.0

Neo Natal Mortality

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Legitimate	3	5	4	4	3
Illegitimate	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	6	4	4	3

Neo Natal Mortality Rates

	<u>Petersfield R.D.</u>		<u>England & Wales</u>	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Neo natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	8.4	6.0	12.3	12.0
EARLY neo natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	2.1	6.0	10.5	10.0
PERINATAL mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live and stillbirths)	17.0	6.0	25.0	23.0

(Infant Deaths - continued)

The numbers from which the rates are calculated are too small for valid comparisons to be made but it will be noted that in each case they are below the national rate. There were no maternal deaths.

Deaths

Deaths - Petersfield Rural District - 1969

YEAR		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total estimated population		27,470	28,700	29,710	30,280	30,740
DEATHS	Males	149	156	124	179	165
	Females	133	132	138	154	134
	TOTAL	282	288	262	333	299
CRUDE DEATH RATE (Petersfield R.D.)		10.3	10.0	8.8	11.0	9.7
CORRECTED DEATH RATE PER 1000 POPULATION (Petersfield R.D.)		10.3	10.1	7.6	9.8	8.4
DEATH RATE (England and Wales)		11.5	11.7	11.2	11.9	11.9

The number of deaths recorded showed a decline over 1968, with a corresponding reduction in the death rate.

(Deaths - continued)

Deaths - Petersfield Rural District - 1969

CAUSE	Male	Female	TOTAL
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	-	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm - buccal cavity, etc.	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm - intestine	7	6	13
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	11	3	14
Malignant neoplasm - breast	-	6	6
Malignant neoplasm - uterus	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm - prostate	3	-	3
Leukaemia	1	-	1
Other malignant neoplasms	10	10	20
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	5	1	6
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	3	4
Hypertensive disease	3	4	7
Ischaemic heart disease	51	29	80
Other forms of heart disease	7	5	12
Cerebrovascular disease	22	20	42
Other diseases of circulatory system	10	7	17
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	7	15	22
Bronchitis and emphysema	9	4	13
Asthma	-	2	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3
Peptic ulcer	1	-	1
Other diseases of digestive system	-	2	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	1	1
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	2	-	2
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	1	2
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	1	-	1
Motor vehicle accidents	5	2	7
All other accidents	2	1	3
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	2	2	4
TOTALS	165	134	299

(Deaths - continued)

Age at Death - Petersfield Rural District - 1969

AGE GROUP	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Over 75 years	66	40%	72	54%	138	46%
Over 65 years	109	66%	101	75%	210	75%

Main Causes of Death - Petersfield Rural District - 1969

DISEASE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		%age of all deaths	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Cancer of the stomach	4	—	1	1	5	1		
" lung	12	11	4	3	16	14		
" breast	1	—	3	6	4	6		
" uterus	—	—	2	3	2	3		
Other forms of cancer	15	11	13	10	28	21		
TOTAL deaths from cancer	32	22	23	23	55	45	16%	15%
"Stroke"	27	22	34	20	61	42	18%	14%
Coronary heart disease	58	51	40	29	98	80	29%	27%

56% of all deaths were due to the three causes shown in the table above. This is in line with the national experience.

INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Notifications. 1969

Disease	Number of cases
Acute meningitis	1
Encephalitis	1
Infectious hepatitis	5
Measles	75
Scarlet fever	10
Sonne dysentery	11
Tuberculosis	1

Dysentery

Of the eleven cases known in 1969, five were in one family and two in another, contact, family. Two were in a mother and her infant who became ill in London and came to the grandmother's to be looked after and two were sisters, aged 2 and 4 years.

Infectious hepatitis (Jaundice)

Two of the cases notified were in residents of the village from which eighteen cases were notified in 1968. One of the others was in a French student visiting this country and most probably infected in France.

Measles

As reported in 1968, the measles immunisation plan introduced in that year was a failure due to inadequate supplies of vaccine at the start of the campaign which became even less plentiful when it proved necessary to discard one source of vaccine completely because of the high incidence of side effects reported. It also proved very difficult to find doctors to staff the various immunisation clinics.

Despite this, the number of cases of measles notified in 1969 was less than would have been expected before immunisation.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis - 1969

	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL
<u>Additions 1969</u>						
New cases	1	-	1	-	-	-
Transfers in	1	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Deletions 1969</u>						
Cured	1	1	2	-	-	-
Deaths	-	1	1	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	-	-
Register as at 31.12.69	37	28	65	1	2	3

Pulmonary tuberculosis has decreased dramatically in the last twenty years, as a result of effective methods of treatment and of immunisation and the extensive resources once deployed to counter this disease have been much reduced. Unhappily, there has been evidence from other parts of Hampshire that in this pruning the notification of new cases and the follow-up of contacts has suffered. The County Medical Officer has been looking into the matter and it is hoped to tighten up on this.

The one "new" case notified in 1969 was in a man of 62, who was probably suffering from a recurrence of an earlier infection.

IMMUNISATION

During the year, immunisation records of infants and young children were transferred to the County Council's computer. By enabling individual invitations to be sent to parents whose child is due for immunisation this method, in use in West Sussex for a number of years now, has increased the number of children being immunised and it is hoped that we shall see the same result.

School Clinics

These "booster" clinics were held in the autumn; assistance was received from three local doctors and the village school excluded in 1968 because of an outbreak of jaundice was included in the programme for both the 1968 and 1969 groups of children.

School Immunisation Clinics, 1969

	1968	1969
Number of schools circulated	16	16
Number of forms returned	633	674
Number of children fully protected	101 (16%)	142 (21%)
Number of children not previously immunised ..	52 (8%)	33 (5%)
Against Poliomyelitis	46 (7%)	28 (4%)
Against Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	24 (4%)	22 (3%)
Number refusing immunisation	11 (2%)	29 (4%)
Number attending family doctor	151 (24%)	148 (22%)
Number of children immunised at school clinic	289 (45%)	297 (44%)
Against Poliomyelitis	160 (25%)	157 (23%)
Against Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	279 (44%)	290 (43%)
Number absent from clinic	22 (4%)	25 (3½%)

IMMUNISATION OF TRAVELLERS

Under international agreement, travellers arriving in any country from one which is declared to be infected may be required to produce a valid international certificate (on the prescribed form) of immunisation against any of the following three diseases:-

Smallpox

Valid for three years, effective eight days after successful primary vaccination or immediately upon re-vaccination.

Cholera

Valid for six months. Effective from second injection unless given within six months of previous immunisation.

(Immunisation of Travellers - continued)

Both Smallpox and Cholera vaccinations can be given by general practitioners but need verification by the Medical Officer of Health. It is wise to give your doctor notice so that he may order the appropriate vaccine.

Yellow Fever

Available only at certain specified centres by appointment, of which the nearest are Southampton and London. A fee may be charged. Valid for ten years.

Cholera and/or Yellow Fever immunisation are normally required only for travel to Asia, Africa or South America. Consult the air or shipping line.

The following immunisations are not obligatory but are advised as a sensible precaution if travelling in Europe or elsewhere:-

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers

Poliomyelitis

Malaria is a dangerous disease of many countries; drugs to prevent this disease should be taken during visits to such countries and for four weeks afterwards. The Government issues a pamphlet "Hints to Travellers" available at all travel agents which contain some good advice.

Finally, leave plenty of time for all these procedures - at least one month.

Rural District Council of Petersfield.

A. Swan A.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

TELEPHONE

PETERSFIELD 2511/2/3.

*Public Health Department,
The Old College,
Petersfield,
Hants*

To the Chairman and Members of the
Petersfield Rural District Council:

Sir,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1969 on the sanitary circumstances of the area and the duties for which I am responsible.

In this Rural District, the concentration on disrepair of houses has tended to swing from the very old to the comparatively new. There are still some old period cottages requiring attention but, at least as far as our villages are concerned, they no longer form the bulk of our housing repair and modernisation activities.

During the year, one trend was self-evident and that was the increasing rate at which tenanted properties are becoming owner/occupied. Invariably, this change of responsibility is associated with works of improvement which may be on an amateur "do it yourself" basis or on a substantial professional scale.

The quality of caravans on private sites continues to improve and the majority are now "self-contained", i.e. independent of facilities on the site other than connection to the service mains. We find that the majority of caravans on licensed sites are occupied by retired people, whereas the preponderance of "exempted" caravans, used in conjunction with dwelling houses, are occupied by young couples. They are not generally regarded as being suitable living accommodation for young families.

Perhaps the major concern during the year was to ensure that everything practicable was done to meet the threat of fire. Apart from precautions on site which must be aimed principally at preventing the spread of fire, caravan occupiers were encouraged to fit suitable extinguishers in their caravans. Of course, new residential vans are provided with two exit doors which has reduced somewhat the menace to life but emphasis was placed on

the danger of leaving unattended children.

I have no other points to draw to your particular attention. General information appears in the attached report.

I am grateful to the Public Health Committee for their support and to my colleagues for their ready help throughout the year.

Swan

Chief Public Health Inspector

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

Supplies from all sources proved adequate during the year and there was no shortage of mains water.

The Water Undertakers of the Rural District are:

- (a) Portsmouth Water Company, West Street, Havant

This Company supplies the parishes of Clanfield, Horndean and Rowlands Castle.

- (b) Wey Valley Water Company, 3 Downing Street, Farnham

Merged to form the Mid Southern Water Company, Frimley Green, Camberley on the 1st January. 1970.

This Company now supplies the remaining parishes.

Out of 9,391 dwellings, the following are the only ones which do not have a Company's main supply tap indoors:

External standpipes (mains)	..	..	86
(79 of these are caravans)			
Rainwater	..	..	11
Ram	..	..	3
Spring (these are all piped from the same estate supply)	..	..	7
Well (24 of these are private chlorinated piped supplies)	..		41

The following table shows the domestic water supplies in the various parishes. Remoteness accounts largely for the comparatively few houses not yet served by a main.

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLIES

PARISH	Number of Dwellings on 31.12.69	Number in Column (a) served by			Population served by mains			Estimated Parish Population (h)
		MAINS		Wells, Springs etc. (d)	Direct to house (e)	Stand-pipes (f)	Total (g)	
		Direct to house (b)	Stand-pipes (c)					
BRAMSHOTT	1,849	1,819	16	14	7,428	52	7,480	7,526
BURITON	296	269	8	19	893	26	857	919
CLANFIELD	688	679	4	5	2,158	13	2,171	2,187
COLEMORE AND PRIORSDEAN	67	61	6	-	158	20	178	178
EAST MEON	350	339	-	11	1,698	-	1,698	1,734
FROXFIELD	290	281	8	1	917	26	943	946
GREATHAM	169	165	4	-	562	13	575	575
HAWKLEY	148	148	-	-	474	-	474	474
HORNDEAN	2,947	2,922	22	3	7,948	72	8,020	8,030
LANGRISH	94	94	-	-	311	-	311	311
LISS	1,436	1,426	10	-	4,842	33	4,875	4,875
ROWLANDS CASTLE	722	720	2	-	2,086	6	2,092	2,092
STEEP	335	320	6	9	858	20	864	893
TOTALS:	9,391	9,243	86	62	30,333	281	30,538	30,740

Figures in Column (g) are obtained by multiplying figures in Column (d) by an average population per house and deducting the result from Column (h). Figures in Column (f) are obtained by multiplying figures in Column (c) by the same figure.

N.B. This table includes figures for caravans and moveable dwellings.

Rivers and Streams

The main rivers and streams are as follows:-

- (1) The River Wey which passes through Bramshott parish and collects the discharge of water from Waggoners Wells.
- (2) The River Rother which passes through the parish of Hawkley, forms part of the boundary between Greatham and Hawkley and then passes through the parish of Liss.
- (3) The River Meon which flows through the parish of East Meon and passes into Droxford Rural District at West Meon.

The district resolves itself into three separate drainage areas:-

- (a) Sussex River Authority area
Sussex River Authority,
Anston House, 137-139 Preston Road,
Brighton (Tel: BRIGHTON 507101)
- (b) Thames above Teddington area
Thames Conservancy Board,
River Purification No.7 District,
Ladymead Offices, By-pass Road,
Guildford (Tel: GUILDFORD 64749)
- (c) Hampshire River Authority area
Hampshire River Authority,
The Castle,
Winchester (Tel: WINCHESTER 4411)

Rainfall

The average rainfall figure for Petersfield over the last seven years is 933.11 millimetres (36.74 inches).

Captain Coryton who has provided details for many years can do so no longer. The Council are extremely grateful to him for all the trouble he has taken and are also grateful to Mr. Bourne of 4 Forest Lane Close, Liphook who has kindly agreed to supply future rainfall figures.

Portsmouth Water Company, the Mid Southern Water Company and Petersfield Urban District Council have also been good enough to supply us with figures.

Rainfall figures for 1969 are set out in millimetres in the following table.

RAINFALL, 1969

1969	LIPHOOK	GREATHAM	SHEET	PETERSFIELD	DITCHAM PARK	CATHERINGTON	IDSWORTH	LEYDENE
JANUARY	116.40	151.13	56.26	137.16	163.70	143.50	132.50	168.90
FEBRUARY	54.90	51.05	57.40	39.12	55.80	44.00	41.50	51.70
MARCH	72.40	75.69	84.30	83.55	88.00	95.80	92.50	85.10
APRIL	24.70	13.72	23.30	24.38	36.10	35.30	33.20	31.10
MAY	72.40	80.01	91.00	86.87	110.20	99.50	97.40	98.00
JUNE	25.90	22.61	37.30	36.58	42.40	29.40	27.00	43.20
JULY	52.40	44.70	56.50	58.67	60.10	52.00	47.20	52.70
AUGUST	85.10	73.91	65.10	62.48	75.90	110.80	60.90	83.20
SEPTEMBER	22.60	22.35	50.10	58.60	40.80	24.00	27.20	57.20
OCTOBER	4.60	2.03	3.00	1.40	3.70	2.40	1.90	4.80
NOVEMBER	141.60	142.24	158.90	159.70	142.70	150.80	127.60	150.50
DECEMBER	102.20	98.33	97.10	94.60	105.30	94.80	93.50	113.50
TOTALS:	775.20	777.77	780.26	843.11	924.70	882.30	782.40	939.90

Pail Closet Emptying

Pail closet contents are emptied on behalf of the Council by the Cleansing Service (Southern Counties) Ltd. on Mondays and Thursdays in the following localities:

Bramshott	-	58	(105)
Buriton	-	8	(62)
Clanfield	-	6	(16)
East Meon	-	1	(27)
Froxfield	-	4	(10)
Greatham	-	2	(40)
Hawkley	-	10	(29)
Langrish	-	1	(12)
Liss	-	7	(10)

(N.B. Comparable figures for 1962 are shown in brackets)

Each year sees a reduction in the number of houses served and the Council has given fresh consideration to the future of this service and their policy now is for it to be completely run down by the 31st December, 1971.

Public Cleansing

A roadside collection of house refuse is carried out weekly with the exception of a few addresses where access is impracticable. The collection days are as follows:

BRAMSHOTT	Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
BURITON	Friday
CLANFIELD	Wednesday
COLEMORE AND PRIORSDEAN	Thursday
EAST MEON	Thursday
FROXFIELD	Thursday
GREATHAM	Friday

(cont.)

Public Cleansing - continued

HAWKLEY	Tuesday
HORNDDEAN	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
LANGRISH	Thursday
LISS	Thursday and Friday
ROWLANDS CASTLE	Monday and part Thursday
STEEP	Friday and part Tuesday

The weekly kerbside collection throughout the district is appreciated by the public. The effect the extended service will have on the dumping of bulk refuse remains to be seen.

The Council now have Public Conveniences in Liphook, Liss and Horndean.

Very few complaints have been received in the south of the district since conveniences were provided at Horndean in 1966 and I feel that similar accommodation in the Weston area of the A.3 is the only answer to the problem just south of Petersfield.

Cesspools serving houses are emptied upon request, a charge of £2 10s. Od. per load being made where a sewer is available. When the number of emptyings per house exceeds four per financial year where no sewer is available, the charge is £1 0s. Od. per emptying.

Building Regulations require that new cesspools shall be of a capacity, measured below the level of the inlet, of not less than 4,000 gallons. The number of these larger cesspools is increasing in the same way that the number of small, inadequate ones is decreasing. In spite, therefore, of further main drainage provision, it seems likely that the cesspool emptying service will not be reduced for some years to come.

Offices and Shops

Generally speaking, duties under the Offices, Shops and Railway

Offices and Shops - continued

Premises Act, 1963 (other than provisions relating to fire) are the responsibility of the District Council and the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950 relating to hours of closing, conditions of employment and Sunday trading continue to be administered by the County Council.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	-	33	4
Retail Shops	2	90	70
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	-	1	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	26	21
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	150	95

With the co-operation of the Engineer and Surveyor, we are consulted about all new offices and shops and extensions to ensure compliance with public health requirements.

No accidents were reported during the year.

No formal action was taken during the year.

Caravan Sites

Licences have been authorised in respect of the following commercial sites:

Caravan Sites - continued

Occupier	Address of Site	Telephone	Caravans
<u>RESIDENTIAL</u>			
Mrs. E.L. Alsford	The Bird-in-Hand, Lovedean Horndean	Horndean 2355	3
Commander R. Kemp	133 London Road, Horndean	Horndean 2592	21
Mr. F.B. Beach	St. Christophers Caravan Site, 249 London Road, Horndean	Horndean 2210	12
Mr. J.S. Jackson, Lodge Hill, Holt, Wimborne	The Oaks, Liphook Road, Greatham	-	17
<u>HOLIDAY</u>			
Mr. P.E. Holloway	White Horse Inn, Priorsdean	-	6

Licences have also been issued in respect of individual caravans. These are valid for periods to coincide with planning permissions. Unlicensed sites continue to cause trouble. Some of them are exempted from licence requirements by the First Schedule of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960; but, in many cases where exemption is claimed on false information, we are unable to proceed because evidence to secure a conviction is insufficient. Licensed sites gave rise to only minor problems during the year.

Sites occupied and supervised by such organisations as "The Caravan Club" are exempt from planning or licensing control, subject to a code agreed with the Minister. Similar exemptions apply to sites approved by these organisations.

No progress was made by the Council with its intention to provide a caravan site of its own. Caravans with short term planning permissions therefore continued as did the tendency for "backyard" caravans to appear.

Caravan Sites - continued

The site at Prospect Farm was still in use at the end of the year but will be closed as soon as possible.

Moveable Dwellings

Licences to erect or station and use a moveable dwelling are issued under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Annual licences are issued with conditions to enforce the sanitary upkeep of the site. Seven moveable dwellings are licensed at the current time.

Schools

Routine and special visits were paid to independent schools in the area and visits were made to County controlled schools in connection with specific enquiries.

Insect Infestation

Routine mosquito control was carried out during the "invasion" seasons. No special problems were experienced.

One of the major suppliers of fumigants and disinfectants provides a free identification and advisory service in connection with insect pests and this proved most valuable when investigating complaints.

Houses suspected of being verminous are fumigated. Particular attention is paid to cases where occupants are to be moved to Council accommodation.

A record number of complaints were received where insect infestations were a threat to householders and the department assisted in the following cases:

Wasps	-	96
Flies	-	39
Beetles	-	2
Ants	-	24
Bees	-	20
Fleas	-	10

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS, 1969

	TOTALS
Accumulations and Refuse	79
Bakehouses	3
Cafes	34
Caravans	320
Council Site, Prospect Farm	83
Clean Air Act, 1956	6
Drainage	252
Factories	23
Food Premises	118
Food Vans	4
Houses (Public Health and Housing Acts)	1,018
Housing Applications	26
Ice Cream	7
Infectious Disease	84
Insect Infestation	45
Licensed Premises	23
Meat Inspection	259
Meat Shops	16
Milk and Dairies	8
Miscellaneous	173
Mosquito Control	8
Moveable Dwellings	114
National Assistance Act	41
Noise Abatement	37
Nuisances	233
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	254
Old Metal Dealers	6
Pet Animal Shops and Animal Boarding Establishments	22
Poultry Establishments	19
Rodent Control	157
Sampling	68
Schools	40
Slaughterhouses and Knackers Yards	56
Unsound Food	28
Verminous or Dirty Premises	6
Water Supply	62
TOTALS:	3,732

Samples submitted for laboratory examination

Water - 25

HOUSING

Summary of work carried out under Public Health and Housing Acts

(A) HOUSES DEMOLISHED			
	Number	Displaced	
		Persons	Families
<u>In Clearance Areas</u>	-	-	-
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>			
Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	16	8	4

(B) UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED OR UNDERTAKINGS ACCEPTED			
	Number	Displaced	
		Persons	Families
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957	4	8	5
Under Sections 17(3) and 26 of the Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957	1	1	1
Housing Act, 1961 - Section 26	-	-	-

(C) UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED		
	By Owner	By L.A.
After informal action by Local Authority	45	-
After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	3	-
Under Section 24 of the Housing Act, 1957	1	-
Under Section 27(2) of Housing Act, 1957	6	-

Summary of work carried out under Public Health and Housing Acts - continued

(D) UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT, 1957)

NIL

(E) PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

NIL

Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

- (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 2
- (ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices
 - (1) By owners 1
 - (2) By Local Authority in default of owners NIL

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

- (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied NIL
- (ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices
 - (1) By owners NIL
 - (2) By Local Authority in default of owners NIL

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957, and Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1961:-

- (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders and Closing Orders were made .. 8
- (ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders and otherwise 16
- (iii) Number of dwelling houses closed in pursuance of an Undertaking given by the owner under Section 16 .. 1
- (iv) Number of dwelling houses closed under Section 26 previously included in demolition orders under Sections 16 and 17 NIL

Action under Statutory Powers during the year - continued

(d) Overcrowding:-

Statutory notices served during the year regarding
overcrowding NIL

Housing Conditions

There are no widespread slum areas in the district and in this respect the Council are fortunate in being free of the problems arising out of formal action under Part IV of the Housing Act, 1957 in respect to clearance areas and consequent re-siting of population on a major scale. At the same time, this Department is fortunate in being able to bypass properties involving serious human problems in the hope that time will assist with the cure. Many such cures were effected last year and concurrent action by this Department ensured recovery of many properties to a modern standard.

The Housing Act, 1969 came into effect on the 25th August and was accompanied by five explanatory circulars dealing with "House Improvement and Repair", "Area Improvement", "Rents", "Houses in Multiple Occupation" and "Slum Clearance". The sections which mainly affect us were those dealing with certificates in connection with the conversion of controlled tenancies into regulated tenancies where the qualifying standard is obtained and those dealing with the modified improvement grant procedure and benefits.

It became apparent that the properties referred to in previous annual reports as "late Victorian and early Edwardian" are beginning to form a substantial part of current thinking, planning and subsequent action. The picturesque country cottage with roses round the door is a less frequent problem now than, for instance, the following two types of cases:-

(1) Brick and slate cottages built immediately adjoining the footway and with front doors entering direct into the living room. Sometimes, these have been provided with limited amenities, such as a cold water tap over an old sink in a wash house on the far side of the yard or a W.C. in the old pail closet structure, even more remote.

(2) Square brick built bungalows of minimal size with diamond pattern asbestos slate roofs which have deteriorated to the point of replacement and which, because of limited size and poor design, have acquired all sorts of unapproved sub-standard lean-tos and additions used as kitchens, etc.

The 1969 Act included "bad arrangement" as an additional standard of fitness for the purpose of Section 4 of the 1957 Act and the approved expenditure for Improvement Grant purposes usually covers the provision of adequate amenities in such cases.

The following grants are now available:-

(1) Discretionary Grants

These are grants made by local Councils to help owners to improve old houses to a good standard, or to provide dwellings either by converting houses of an unsatisfactory size, or by converting non-residential buildings to a housing use. They are called Discretionary Grants because they are made at the Council's discretion.

The Council may pay up to one half of the estimated cost of modernisation (including professional fees) as approved by them, subject to a maximum grant of £1,000 for each house improved or for each dwelling provided by conversion. Where, however, flats are provided by the conversion of a house or building of three or more storeys, the upper limit of grant is £1,200 for each flat.

To qualify for Discretionary Grant, a dwelling must reach a high standard and must comply with twelve points set out in the Act and reproduced in the publicity "handouts".

For the first time "approved expense" may include works of repair or replacement incidental to an improvement or needed to make an improvement fully effective.

(2) Standard Grant

These are grants made by local Councils to help meet the cost of improving houses by providing, for the first time, any missing standard amenities. The standard amenities are a:

- (a) fixed bath or shower in a bathroom
- (b) wash-hand basin
- (c) sink
- (d) hot and cold water supply at a:
 - (i) fixed bath or shower
 - (ii) wash-hand basin
 - (iii) sink
- (e) water closet

The Council will pay half the cost of the improvement works (including professional fees), subject to a normal maximum of £200 for providing all five improvements for the first time and a lower maximum in other cases. To calculate the maximum for a particular case, add together the amounts shown against those of the items in the list below which have to be provided.

Grants - continued

Fixed bath or shower	£30
Wash-hand basin	£10
Sink	£15
Hot and cold water supply at a fixed bath or shower ..	£45
Hot and cold water supply at a wash-hand basin	£20
Hot and cold water supply at a sink	£30
Water closet	£50

In certain circumstances, involving extra specified works, the grant is subject to an overall maximum of £450 instead of the normal £200.

(3) Special Grants

These relate to shared amenities in houses in multiple occupation and have little impact in this district.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Hygiene

(a) Details of premises subject to Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 - grouped in categories of trade carried on:-

Premises	Sub-Groups	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
SHOPS	Grocery and General Provisions	62	62	45	45
	Butchers	12	12	12	12
	Bakers	8	8	8	8
	Fishmongers	3	3	3	3
	Greengrocers	6	6	6	6
CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS	Hotels	6	6	6	6
	Public Houses	38	38	38	38
	Cafes	10	10	10	10
	Licensed Clubs	9	9	9	9
	Other Clubs and Village Institutes	12			
	Fish and Chip Shops	1	1	1	1
CANTEENS	Hospitals and Nursing Homes	5	5	5	5
	Works Canteens	4	4	4	4
	Schools (Private)	5	5	5	5
	Schools (L.A.)	16	16	16	16

Column (i) - the number of premises

Column (ii) - the number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 relating to wash-hand basins

Column (iii) - the number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies relating to facilities for washing food and equipment

Column (iv) - the number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19

(b) General

For the first time for many years, I record a marked improvement

Food Hygiene - continued

in food handling. This may be, in part, due to modern methods of retailing but has also been influenced by wholesalers' methods of marketing and of their guidance and even insistence on such precautions as rotation of stock and definition of "shelf life".

Overloading of frozen food cabinets has occurred from time to time and attention has been drawn to this.

Milk Supply

There are fourteen distributors of milk registered by this Council under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Dealers' licences to sell pre-packed milk are issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 (Pasteurised, Sterilised, Untreated) and the Milk (Special Designation)(Amendment) Regulations, 1965 (Ultra Heat Treated). These licences are issued under powers delegated to the Rural District Council by and on behalf of the Hampshire County Council.

Dealers' licences to sell pre-packed milk	23
Dealers' licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"	18
Dealers' licences to use the designation "Sterilised"	9
Dealers' licences to use the designation "Untreated"	1
Dealers' licences to use the designation "Ultra Heat Treated" ..	9

These licences remain in force until the 31st December, 1970.

Meat and Other Foods

Meat shops in the area were well maintained and, in general, meat was of good quality and well handled.

Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 provides for the registration of all premises used for:-

- (a) The sale, or manufacture for the purposes of sale, of ice cream, or the storage of ice cream intended for sale, or
- (b) The preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

Meat and Other Foods - continued

There are 91 premises in this district currently registered and selling ice cream and 19 premises are registered for the preservation of food.

Slaughterhouses

There is now only one slaughterhouse in the district licensed under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

Knacker's Yards

There are two premises in the district licensed as Knacker's Yards under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Licensing of Slaughtermen

Persons employed as slaughtermen are required to be licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958. Licences are issued for a yearly period. When slaughtermen first hold a licence, they are required to work under supervision (Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958). There are thirteen slaughtermen licensed by this Council at the present time.

Meat Inspection

The following table shows animals killed and inspected with carcasses, part carcasses and organs condemned:-

Messrs. W.T. Pescott and Sons, Horndean

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	233	156	13	945	135
Number inspected	233	156	13	945	135

(cont.)

Meat Inspection - continued

Messrs. W.T. Pescott and Sons, Horndean

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>All diseases except T.B.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	2	1
Weights	-	-	-	120 lb.	334 lb.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	115	49	1	68	29
Weights	1,804 lb.	87 lb.	3 lb.	116 lb.	92 lb.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	49.36%	31.42%	7.69%	7.19%	21.48%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Weights	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Weights	-	-	-	-	-

Details of other condemned food

	lb.
Canned foods	12
Cooked meat and meat products	30½
Frozen meat and meat products	63
Frozen fish and fish products	87
Frozen poultry and poultry products .	7
Frozen vegetables	96½
Frozen fruit	8
Ice cream	17½
Other frozen foods	23½
TOTAL:	345

Poultry

There are three premises in the district at which substantial quantities of poultry are slaughtered for the food market:-

- (1) The birds dealt with are not primarily table poultry. They are egg producing birds which have gone "off lay" and whole hen houses are cleared at a time. They may be battery hens, deep litter hens or hens kept on wire netting. The birds are killed with an electric stunning knife immediately upon being taken from the crates. They are plucked, stubbed, cooled and refrigerated and delivered daily to a poultry processing establishment at Chichester where supervision is taken over by Chichester Rural District Council. Throughput - approximately 2,000 birds weekly.
- (2) This is a poultry rearing establishment dealing with approximately 2,000 birds a week, of which 200 are slaughtered, plucked and refrigerated for Kosher trade in Southampton where they are eviscerated and a few are sold locally. About 500 birds a week are despatched live for Kosher killing in Bournemouth; a further 300 birds are slaughtered, plucked, dressed and despatched to shops in Brighton and Portsmouth. Most of the production is of poussins and spit chickens, although the proprietor also handles a few ducks and breeding stock hens. Of those eviscerated on the premises, approximately 1% were rejected as unfit for human consumption.
- (3) The birds dealt with are 8 to 10 week old capons weighing 4 - 7 lbs. The proprietor slaughters about 150 each week as well as 20 to 25 "off lay" battery hens. They are all electrically stunned and bled on the premises where they are also machine plucked, hand stubbed and cooled before being delivered "off the hook" to butchers within a ten mile radius. Only about a dozen a week are eviscerated on the premises for local sales and there is a substantial turkey trade at holiday times and at Christmas (1,500 birds).

Adulterations

The Hampshire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority and is responsible for the administration of the Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, which place restrictions on the addition to, or abstraction of substances from, food and drugs.

I am indebted to Mr. J.S. Preston, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Litton Lodge, Clifton Road, Winchester (Tel: Winchester 4411) for the following information on samples taken in the district during the year:-

Adulterations - continued

"During the year ended the 31st March, 1970, 95 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 within the area of the Petersfield Rural District Council.

Milk Samples

73 samples of milk, including 14 of "Channel Islands" were obtained, four being the subject of adverse reports.

The complaints were in respect of:-

- (1) Three samples of Channel Islands milk from the same producer-retailer were found to be deficient in fat. The deficiencies were not such as to call for legal proceedings but were brought to the notice of the vendor by way of warning. Follow-up samples were satisfactory.
- (2) A sample of ordinary milk taken from a farm bulk tank was found to contain 1% added water. The slight adulteration appeared to be due to inadequate drainage of the milking equipment. The producer's attention was drawn to the result and a subsequent check was satisfactory.

Miscellaneous Samples

22 samples of articles other than milk were obtained. Of these one which was submitted following a consumer complaint, was the subject of an adverse report.

This sample consisted of four assorted pastries, all of which showed mould growth to be present. The pastries were out of condition and unfit for consumption. Proceedings were taken against the supplier which resulted in a fine of £15, together with costs amounting to £15 4s. 0d.

General

The usual attention was given to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act with regard to the labelling of food and drugs. No complaints of consequence occurred."

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent Control in the area is carried out by Council staff, by private servicing companies and by local rat catchers.

For some years now, the Council's service has been free to both domestic and business premises. The Council employs two Rodent Operators, who normally work independently but assist one another from time to time. Training and considerable experience are necessary before an Operator can work efficiently.

Frequently the degree and extent of infestation in the district conforms with a general pattern over a much larger area. This was true in 1969 as far as mouse infestation was concerned but the problems arising from rat infestation were impossible to explain. Several heavy infestations occurred on arable farmland where little previous trouble had been experienced and concentrations obviously built up over a relatively short period.

Early notification of infestation is the answer and we seek the co-operation of all concerned to ensure the maintenance of a reasonable service.

We recorded no case of warfarin resistance during the year.

No complaints were received in respect of treatment and it was not necessary to serve any statutory notices during the year under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The following table gives details of inspections and treatments for the year 1969 N.B. Local Authority's properties. Council houses are included under dwelling houses. Premises occupied in connection with the Council's undertaking are included under this heading.

Combined dwelling and business premises occupied by the same person are included under business premises.

Farms, smallholdings, poultry farms and other premises devoted to commercial agriculture or horticulture are included under agricultural property and not under business premises.

Unclassified property: properties which do not appropriately fall under other classifications are included under business premises.

Degree of infestation: "major" includes only properties with an estimated rat population exceeding twenty rats.

Treatment means a complete operation for the destruction of rats or mice in the property.

R O D E N T C O N T R O L	T Y P E O F P R O P E R T Y				
	Non-Agricultural				Agricul- tural
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (2)	All other (including business premises) (3)	Totals of Columns (1)(2)(3) (4)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's district	16	8,724	981	9,721	622
Number of <u>properties</u> <u>inspected</u> as a result of <u>notification:</u>	4	670	161	835	126
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common RAT - Major	1	11	7	19	14
- Minor	2	417	111	530	102
House MOUSE - Major	-	1	1	2	1
- Minor	-	83	38	121	20
Number of <u>properties</u> <u>inspected</u> in the course of <u>survey</u> under the Act:	64	731	182	977	486
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common RAT - Major	-	2	-	2	22
- Minor	32	478	91	601	294
House MOUSE - Major	-	-	2	2	1
- Minor	-	104	54	158	58
Number of <u>properties</u> <u>otherwise</u> inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	19	43	122	184	6
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common RAT - Major	-	-	-	-	-
- Minor	-	8	4	12	5
House MOUSE - Major	-	-	-	-	-
- Minor	-	1	9	10	-
Total number of properties inspected	87	1,444	465	1,996	618
Number of infested properties	35	1,105	317	1,457	517
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	5	-	5	-

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963 requires all premises used for boarding animals to be licensed. Licences are issued yearly and a fee of £2 is payable. There are at present eight premises licensed under this Act for the boarding of a total of 64 cats and 249 dogs. Before a licence is issued, the premises are inspected in the company of an R.S.P.C.A. Inspector and I would like to put on record my thanks to them for their help at this stage and with the sorting out of difficulties which arise from time to time.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS

Fifteen dealers are currently registered with the Council under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964. Registration is for a period not exceeding three years and each certificate issued carries the endorsement that registration does not imply that planning permission has been sought or obtained in respect of land used for this purpose. The Planning Office and the Police are kept informed.

FACTORIES

Mr. R.W. Midworth is H.M. Inspector of Factories for the Portsmouth District, which includes the Petersfield Rural District. His address is 42b Market Place, Havant (Tel: Havant 71531).

Inspections under the Factories Act, 1961 for purposes as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of written notices
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	62	23	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	-	-	-
TOTALS:	62	23	-

